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COMMANDERS DIGEST

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE • WASHINGTON D.C.

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Spartan Intercept Termed Successful

A Spartan missile has successfully intercepted in flight an intercontinental ballistic missile nose cone launched 4,200 miles away.

The launch was made from the Safeguard test facility at the Kwajalein Atoll and guided by a prototype Missile Site Radar located there. The test of the Safeguard anti-ballistic missile system occurred Aug. 28, the Defense Department said.

The target nose cone, launched from Vandenberg AFB, Calif., by a Minuteman I modified test vehicle, was intercepted outside the earth's atmosphere by the Spartan missile.

The Defense Department said that neither the Spartan nor the target nose cone carried explosive warheads.

The test was the first to use major elements of the Safeguard system to intercept with a Spartan missile a warhead launched on an ICBM trajectory.

Launching of the Spartan Aug. 28

Secretary of Defense Laird

U.S. Casualties In RVN Lowest In Four Years

Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird told newsmen Aug. 26 that the lowest casualty figure "for any week since sometime in 1966—almost four years" would be announced.

An excerpt from a MACV press briefing states: "The number of U.S. personnel killed during this period (Aug. 16-22) was 52."

This is the lowest casualty figure for any one-week period since the week ending Dec. 3, 1966 when there were 44.

Major Effort Made To Reduce Deaths

Secretary Of Defense Notes Responsibility, Discusses Cambodia

Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird is using all assets available in his department to minimize casualties of the American fighting man.

He told newsmen Aug. 26 it is his responsibility as Secretary of Defense to protect the serviceman whenever he can and believes he has perhaps a greater responsibility to them than anyone else in government except the Commander-in-Chief, the President of the United States.

Recognizing that casualties in the Republic of Vietnam have dropped, Secretary Laird was asked what factor caused the casualty drop. He replied:

United Effort

"We've had a considerable effort made, as you know, to reduce casualties. I have told you on many occasions that every effort has been made by this department,

(Continued on Page Two)

U.S. Deaths In Southeast Asia Action—Aug. 16-22, 1970

Types of Death	Army	USN/USCG	USMC	USAF	Total
Killed	31	0	4	5	40
Died of Wounds	9	0	0	0	9
Died While Missing	3	0	0	0	3
Died While Captured	0	0	0	0	0
Total	43	0	4	5	52
Deaths From Aircraft Accidents/Incidents					
—Fixed Wing	0	0	0	5	5
—Helicopter	4	0	3	0	7
Deaths From Ground Action	39	0	1	0	40
Total Deaths	43	0	4	5	52

Major Effort Made To Reduce Deaths

(Continued from Page One)

by MACV, by the Air Force and by the Army to reduce American casualties.

"We have some accidents. Undoubtedly, human nature being what it is, we reduce our guard from time to time when it probably shouldn't be down, particularly that reported this morning (a helicopter crash in Vietnam). When you have a bad one like that, it brings that home."

Cambodian Link

The Secretary was asked for an up-to-date assessment of the situation in Cambodia and if he could link any decrease in casualties in Vietnam to the Cambodian operations.

"First," he said, "you can associate a reduction in casualties, particularly the III and IV Corps areas, with the inability of the enemy to use the sanctuary areas on a hit and run basis . . ."

Secretary Laird noted that the level of North Vietnamese and Viet Cong activity has not changed significantly for the last three to four weeks.

Supplies Moving

"There continues to be movements of military equipment, military supplies and foodstuffs from North Vietnam through Laos down into Cambodia, using certain highway routes and certain river routes in an effort to supply the North Vietnamese and VC in Cambodia," he pointed out.

"They are having difficulties, however, in carrying on these operations in Cambodia and Laos and South Vietnam at the same time," Secretary Laird added.

Enemy Logistic Difficulty

The Secretary said one should not underestimate the difficulty the enemy faces in carrying on the logistic support of his troops in the three areas at the same time.

"This has had an effect on the level of fighting in Vietnam," he continued, "and this is what I watch on a constant basis. The only real attacks have been in I Corps area."

Secretary Laird said casualties are lower because the enemy has not been able to stage a significant action in Vietnam. ". . . and I do attribute that to taking the sanctuary areas away from him in the III and IV Corps."

Explaining his position, Secretary Laird told newsmen: "What I've tried to do, having the responsibility for issuing the operating orders in the field, is to do everything possible to reduce American casualties in Vietnam.

Air Power Use

"The use of air power to interdict or stop—other terms if you want to use them—materiel, personnel in Cambodia is a good use of military power in that area with the minimum possible American loss of life. I'm interested in keeping American casualties down. If we can destroy enemy supplies, destroy enemy troops in Cambodia with a minimum American casualty rate, I'm for it and I will authorize it."

He said that as Secretary of Defense "I will continue to keep the maximum pressure on the reduction of American casualties in Southeast Asia. I believe this use of airpower in Cambodia, which is coordinated with the Cambodian government, is a good use of U.S. military assets in that area, and it is part of the program which I believe is so important to keep American casualties at a very low rate."

COMMUNICATING—Admiral John S. McCain, Commander in Chief Pacific, and Captain F. T. Hemler, Commanding Officer of the USS Bon Homme Richard, address crew members aboard the aircraft carrier's closed circuit television. The admiral visited the USS Bon Homme Richard off the coast of Vietnam in mid-August. (USN Navy Photo By PH–2 B. A. Lassiter)

Enemy Infiltration Down, Recruitment Reduced

Department of Defense estimates show that enemy infiltration into the Republic of Vietnam during the first seven months of 1970 was about half what it was during the same period in 1969.

The Pentagon also noted a "significant decline" in in-country recruitment by the enemy for the same 1970 period.

However, the military threat is considered by Defense officials to have remained "relatively stable" so far this year because of the low level of combat.

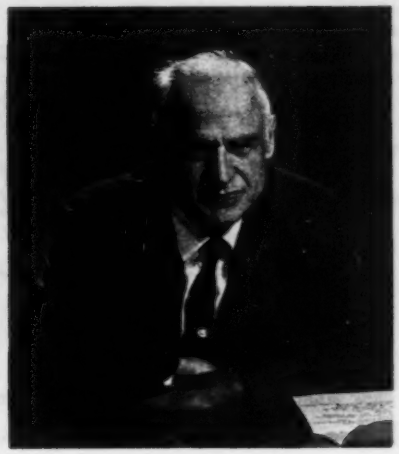
They said about 50,000 enemy infiltrated between January and July of this year, compared to about 90,000 during the same period last year. Total infiltration during 1969 is estimated at "something over 115,000."

The decline in the enemy's recruiting efforts in Vietnam is attributed by DoD to the "steadily improved security situation in the Republic."

Blue Ribbon Defense Panel Chairman Interviewed

Discusses Retirement System, Dual Compensation Act, ROTC Program

Mr. Fitzhugh was interviewed by (left to right) Charles Corddry, Lloyd Norman, Bob Schweitz and Bill Downs.



Mr. Fitzhugh

A two-step pension system for military personnel would solve some problems for those persons retiring and entering the civilian employment field, said Mr. Gilbert Fitzhugh, Chairman of the President's Blue Ribbon Panel which spent a year studying the Department of Defense.

In a recent interview in Washington, Mr. Fitzhugh discussed portions of the 237-page report, including the retirement system. He was interviewed by Charles Corddry, Baltimore Sun; Lloyd Norman, Newsweek; Bob Schweitz, Army-Navy-Air Force-Federal Times; and Bill Downs, ABC. Excerpts of the interview follow:

Q—In the report you recommended there be a study of the retirement system. You say, on the one hand we need a young, vigorous force so that there should be an opportunity for some people to leave earlier; on the other hand, some people stay longer.

In the conflict of interest portion of your report you discuss the Dual Compensation Act, saying that two-thirds of the people surveyed—the retired officers you surveyed—felt that they would prefer to work for the Federal government, if it weren't for that Act.

First, would you advocate the repeal of this Dual Compensation Act, and how would you change the retirement system in regard to rewards to keep people on after 20 or 30 years, or how would you change it to allow them to leave it before 20 years?

A—We debated whether to get into this in detail. But you probably know there is a committee of the Armed Forces that has been studying this for sometime.

(Continued on Page Eight)

DoD Blue Ribbon Action Committee Members Named By Secretary Laird

Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird has announced the membership of the "Blue Ribbon Action Committee" which is being established to implement decisions made by the Secretary and Deputy Secretary of Defense in response to recommendations of the Blue Ribbon Defense Panel.

The committee will be headed by Assistant Secretary of Defense (Administration) Robert F. Froehlke.

Other members, and the Service or agency they represent, will be:

Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD)—Mr. David O. Cooke, Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense (Administration)

The Joint Staff, Office of the Joint Chiefs of Staff—Vice Admiral John P. Weinel, Director, J-5 (Plans and Policy)

Department of the Army—Lieutenant General William E. DePuy, Assistant Vice Chief of Staff, U.S. Army

Department of the Navy—Rear Admiral Frank W. Vannoy, Assistant Deputy CNO, Plans and Policy

Department of the Air Force—Major General George J. Eade, Director of Plans, DCS, Plans and Operations

U.S. Marine Corps—Brigadier General Herbert L. Beckington, Assistant Director of Personnel, Hqs., USMC

General DePuy will be replaced about Sept. 16 by Major General David S. Parker.

Area Of Danger Potential

The Middle East And World Peace

With the long-awaited peace talks between the Arab nations and Israel underway at the United Nations headquarters, a review of the Middle East situation and background is appropriate. Such a review was given before the Los Angeles World Affairs Council, June 30, by Joseph J. Sisco, Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs. Excerpts of his address follow.

Assistant Secretary of State Sisco

It is important that Americans reflect very seriously on events in the Middle East because this is an area that holds greater potential for danger and risks for world peace than any other area in the world over the coming five or ten years.

Deep Emotions and Distrust

One of the principal impressions that I came away with after [my trip] was that the clouds of suspicion are everywhere in the area. Emotions and distrust run deep.

If one looks at the political evolution in the area, the movement is toward greater radicalism in the Arab world and away from the voices of moderation.

There is the emotional and charged atmosphere, reflected by violence and counterviolence and hardened positions of the parties, all manifesting themselves in the strong feeling that the respective courses that each is pursuing at the present time offer no real alternatives.

U.S.-USSR Differences

Now, superimposed on the fundamental Arab-Israeli dispute is also the prospect of serious differences between the two major powers, namely, the United States and the Soviet Union, which have important interests in the area.

For the first time (Soviet) personnel are there in an operational capacity. For the first time Russians are flying operational missions.

The Soviet Union in recent months has installed SAM-3 missiles in Egypt. For the first time, their own personnel are there in an operational capacity. For the first time Russian pilots are flying operational missions.

We view these developments with very deep concern, and we feel that it is potentially dangerous for the Soviets to have involved themselves as directly as they have in recent months.

So you have in the area the complicating feature of two major powers with important political, economic and strategic interests—a situation where there is every reason in the world for some stabilization to be found.

If this stabilization is not achieved, there is increased risk that the cycle of violence and counterviolence can one day . . . result in another renewal of hostilities between the Arabs and the Israelis.

This, in turn, could confront the United States and the Soviet Union with very difficult choices and decisions indeed.

Explore Every Avenue

I believe that every avenue of diplomacy must be exhausted not only to achieve a reasonable stabilization of the area but also to achieve a stable peace between the parties. . . .

The United States has reviewed all aspects of current developments in the Middle East. We looked at the violence, at the present positions of the parties, at the Soviet involvement which has injected a new qualitative factor in the situation, and the rise of the Palestinian movement with its increased strength as a formidable political force in the area.

The Palestinian movement represents, at a minimum, a

politicizing of the refugee problem which has existed in the area for more than 20 years.

Political Settlement

Our purpose in trying to pursue a political settlement in the area is a very simple one: We felt that for 20 years the Middle East was an area of instability that was kept together largely

We have launched a new political initiative whose simple purpose is to . . . try to achieve agreement between the parties.

on the basis of armistice agreements, arrangements that gave rise to two wars in the period of 20 years which followed the first Arab-Israeli war in 1948.

And in an interdependent world, in which each of us is living in the other's backyard, the world can little afford even small wars.

We have launched a new political initiative whose simple purpose is to . . . try to achieve agreement between the parties based on [the U.S. Security Council resolution of November 1967]. You will recall that resolution laid down the basic elements of a political solution of the Arab-Israeli dispute.

It called for a just, a lasting peace between the parties based on withdrawal of Israeli forces from territories occupied in 1967, freedom of passage through the Suez Canal and the Strait of Tiran, recognition on the part of all states in the area that all have a right to exist and to live within secure and recognized borders free from the threat or use of force, and a just solution to the refugee problem.

Serve As A Catalyst

For nearly 18 months the United States has been negotiating bilaterally with the Soviet Union and at the United Nations in

Our interests in this area are significant not only in terms of the area itself but in the broadest sense in a worldwide point of view.

the four-power talks on the basis of the U.N. Security Council resolution.

The purpose of these talks has not been to impose a solution on the parties; the purpose has not been to take the place of a fundamental agreement between the parties. Their purpose has been to serve as a catalyst to get the negotiating process started between the Arabs and the Israelis.

The American initiative we have taken . . . is new at least in one important sense. The United States decided to go directly to the parties concerned in the area.

Last Chance?

Now, we, as professional diplomats, tend to be optimists. We tend to be optimists in the sense that we never really talk in terms of the last chance or the last opportunity. But I am convinced of one thing: If we are not able in the foreseeable future to get a genuine negotiating process started between the parties, the developments in the area are evolving in such a way that the options for the future, both for the parties in the area as well as for the major powers, will become even more severely restricted than they are today.

There has been a number of lost opportunities since the end

The Mediterranean is an important area in the world. It is significant in terms of the southern flank of NATO and very important oil interests.

of the June 1967 war. I would hope that this has not become another one of these lost opportunities, because this is a conflict which no longer can be considered, if it ever was, as one limited exclusively to the region of the Middle East.

The Mediterranean Importance

The Mediterranean is an important area in the world. It is significant in terms of the southern flank of NATO and very important oil interests.

Western Europe relies on Middle Eastern oil for roughly 50 per cent of its needs and Japan for 90 per cent. Now, you can imagine the kind of dagger that would be at the throat of Western Europe if this oil were to fall into the hands of those whose objectives are inimicable to Western interests.

Our interests in this are are significant not only in terms of the area itself but in the broadest sense from a worldwide point of view.

United Nations, Aug. 24—"I have pleasure in announcing that the governments of Israel, Jordan and the United Arab Republic have each appointed representatives . . . for the purpose of reaching agreements on establishing a just and lasting peace.

"I feel sure that the parties will enter the discussions with the firm intention of finding a solution. I hope that with good will and understanding they will in time reach agreement on a just and lasting peace."

U.N. Ambassador Gunnar Jarring's announcement on the opening of Middle East peace talks after a U.S.-designed cease-fire went into effect in the area.

Emphasis On Education And Information

Secretary Laird Approves Drug Abuse Task Group Recommendations

Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird has approved the DoD Drug Abuse Task Group report, including its recommendations.

The first recommendation, calling for the revision of DoD Directive 1300.11, is already being implemented to incorporate the policy changes involved.

The Task Group recommended that:

1—DoD Directive 1300.11 be revised to reflect policy changes recommended in this report.

2—The DoD Drug Abuse Control Committee, a continuing body, and the central point of contact for all aspects of drug and information, continue to explore new aspects of drug abuse policy and that when further changes of Department of Defense policy are indicated, the Task Group be reconvened to study such changes.

Categories of Drugs and Users

3—DoD policy directives should not attempt to list all narcotics and dangerous drugs, but should refer to "those narcotics and dangerous drugs as determined by the Attorney General of the United States."

4—Until definite results are available from National Institute of Mental Health studies on the nature of damage caused to human beings by marijuana use, for administrative purposes military persons be considered voluntarily incapacitated for duty for approximately 12 to 36 hours after the use of marijuana, unless otherwise determined by medical or other appropriate authorities that a different time frame should be used in a particular case.

5—As a policy matter, in determining appropriate disciplinary actions, consideration should be given always to whether a military person experimenting with marijuana (see definitions on Page Eight) was or was not incapacitated for duty, or was a drug user, addict, or supplier.

6—As a matter of policy, prior to imposition of disciplinary or administrative action, military persons using marijuana or other dangerous drugs, who fall within the category of "drug user" as defined hereafter, medical and psychiatric evaluation shall be made if possible.

7—Additional definitions should be adopted as standard within the Defense Department for drug abuse, drug experimenter, drug user, and drug addict, supplier and casual supplier.

8—Any military person having taken LSD should be scrutinized carefully, and special determination should be made as to what, if any, military duty he may be trusted to perform, with particular attention to any duty where the security of the nation or the safety of personnel or equipment is a prime factor.

Screening Those Entering Military

9—Research should be pursued vigorously to develop chemical, psychometric or other tests suitable for administering to those entering military service to indicate potential or past drug abusers.

10—Careful consideration should be given to the possibility of decreasing the number of drug abusers taken into the Armed Services by quicker transition to an all-volunteer force.

11—It should be the policy of the Department of Defense that acceptance into military service be based on the "whole man" concept. Each registrant or applicant with a background of drug abuse should be carefully processed to determine the individual's physical and emotional capacity for useful military service. Enlistment and induction standards, including the granting of waivers thereto, should be established by each Service.

12—Medical examiners at the Armed Forces Entrance and Examining Stations should, where an entrant has indicated on Form 89 drug or narcotic use, enter a written evaluation as to the individual's suitability for military service, considering the extent of the use of drugs, and should request the sponsoring recruiting service to review the individual's entire record and to make a recommendation as to whether psychiatric evaluation should be made.

Education and Information

13—Basic instruction should be provided concerning the dangers of drug abuse during the initial period of training following entry into the military services.

14—Continuing programs should be provided to augment basic instruction which will result in: (a) attitudinal and behavioral improvements, (b) character and moral development, and (c) the assumption of leadership responsibilities.

15—Refresher instruction should be presented at regular intervals.

16—All military personnel assigned overseas should be given additional instruction concerning the particular dangers of drug abuse in the areas to which they are to be assigned. Dependent personnel and DoD civilian personnel should be encouraged to take advantage of such instruction.

17—Reservists should receive periodic instruction, and knowledgeable, interested members of the reserve forces such as M.D.s, educators and sociologists should be used in developing military-civilian drug education programs.

18—All medical officers in the Armed Forces should have sufficient education in the area of drug abuse to enable them to perform diagnosis and treatment and to be able to provide medical advice to commanding officers, drug abusers, and judge advocates.

19—All judge advocates should be specifically informed and trained in the area of drug abuse.

20—All chaplains should be sufficiently educated in the area of drug abuse to enable them to give moral advice and support to drug abusers, and to give advice to military commanders.

Discipline and Discharge

21—Present policy with regard to disciplining drug abuse offenders should be continued.

22—A change to [Title] 38 U.S. Code should be sought to

Counseling—Education and Information

permit treatment of drug abusers by the Veterans Administration discharged under less than honorable conditions.

23—At the discretion of the Service concerned, an amnesty program described hereafter should be given a trial. To encourage voluntary participation in this program, all members of the Armed Services should be informed that:

—Medical assistance will be made available.

—Action under the UCMJ may be suspended for the unauthorized use of drugs for a person who is sincere in seeking help to eliminate his drug dependence and voluntarily requests such assistance before being apprehended or detected.

—If the degree or type of drug involvement precludes rehabilitation and restoration to full duty, a favorable type of administrative discharge will be considered.

—In recognition of an individual's personal moral responsibility for his actions and their consequences, and in evidence of his sincerity, a grant of amnesty must stipulate the member's complete cooperation in his rehabilitation.

Every member who voluntarily seeks help under the terms of this program should be given psychiatric examination, if possible. In the event a psychiatrist is not available, a medical officer should make the evaluation and report required. The report of such evaluation should include the following:

• Certification in the opinion of the psychiatrist (or medical officer) the individual is not suffering from a psychosis or other mental disorder of such magnitude as to require processing under medical procedures.

• Any opinion that the person interviewed may be feigning drug abuse involvement to obtain early separation or to avoid disagreeable duty.

• Remarks providing the insight and background information which usually are available from no other source.

• Remarks concerning any readily observable or related abnormal physical condition.

• If the individual is diagnosed as being afflicted with a psychoneurotic disorder or other psychiatric condition, opinion is desired as to:

(1) The extent to which his acts are subject to his voluntary control. Comment should be made as to whether he should continue in his job assignment.

(2) Necessity for any immediate physical restraint for the protection of himself or others.

Rehabilitation

24—DoD Directive 1300.11 should be revised so as to encourage rehabilitation programs for at least the following categories of Service members:

• Those drug abuse offenders who are categorized as drug experimenters as defined herein who can be aided and corrected locally.

• Those drug abuse offenders who have not responded to preventive and correctional efforts within the unit but may be retained in the military service if exposed to a special program of rehabilitation. This category contains members whose records indicate that administrative discharge is a proper disposition. The following elements should be considered for inclusion in such a program subject to manpower and budgetary considerations:

(1) A specialized staff of behavioral and social scientists, medical personnel, educators and military training instructors.

(2) A rehabilitation organization to which the offender may be assigned outside his assigned unit.

(3) A curriculum with emphasis on motivating and strengthening the personality, solving personal problems, and developing conforming attitudes and behavior in preparation for return to the military community.

• Those drug abuse offenders, sentenced by court-martial to confinement, who by necessity must be treated at a military correction facility.

25—Each Service should consider initiating a study and developing a plan to cover unit and formal programs for drug abuse rehabilitation with a system to capture statistical data concerning program effectiveness.

26—Persons who are convicted by civil courts for drug abuse and persons who are determined unfit for further military service because of drug abuse should be considered for administrative separation under the provisions of the appropriate Service directive/regulation. Medical and counseling services to the extent feasible should be provided prior to separation. Such individuals should be furnished information as to governmental and private facilities nearest his place of residence or stated destination.

27—Each Service should manage its own programs in order to permit consideration of certain unique characteristics related to their roles and missions, and should submit reports to the DoD Drug Abuse Control Committee so that it may evaluate trends and accomplishments in this area.

COMMANDERS DIGEST

THIS PUBLICATION CONTAINS OFFICIAL INFORMATION, NEWS AND POLICY, DIRECT FROM WASHINGTON AUTHORIZED SOURCES.

Editor: John C. Becher

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Task Group Recommends Use Of Drug Abuse Terms

The Drug Abuse Task Group recommended that the Department of Defense adopt standard definitions of some of the most frequently used terms relating to drug abuse—including the term **drug abuse**, itself. The Task Group recommended retaining the definitions of narcotics, marijuana, and dangerous drugs, as contained in DoD Directive 1300.11.

The definitions recommended by the Group for adoption as standards are:

Drug Abuse—The illegal, wrongful or improper use of any narcotic substance, marijuana or dangerous drug, or the illegal or wrongful possession, transfer, or sale of the same. When such drugs have been prescribed by competent medical personnel for medical purposes such use by the patient is not drug abuse.

Drug Abuser—One who has illegally, wrongfully, or improperly used any narcotic substance, marijuana or dangerous drug, or who has illegally or wrongfully possessed, transferred, or sold the same.

Drug Experimenter—One who has illegally, wrongfully, or improperly used any narcotic substance, marijuana or dangerous drug as defined herein not more than a few times for reasons of curiosity, peer pressure or other similar reason. The exact number of usages is not necessarily as important in determining the category of user as is the intent of the user, the circumstances of use, and the psychological makeup of the user. Final determination of the category should be made by the commanding officer, aided by medical, legal and moral advice.

Drug User—One who has illegally, wrongfully, or improperly used any narcotic substance, marijuana or dangerous drug as defined herein several times for reasons of a deeper and more continuing nature than those which motivate the drug experimenter. Final determination of the category should be made by the commanding officer aided by medical, legal and moral advice.

Drug Addict—One who exhibits a behavioral pattern of compulsive drug use, characterized by overwhelming involvement with the use of a drug, and the securing of its supply. As the term "drug addict" is used herein, one may or may not be physically dependent on the drug. Rather the term refers in a quantitative sense to the degree to which drug use pervades the total life activity of the user.

Blue Ribbon Panel Chairman Interviewed . . .

(Continued from Page Three)

A committee of the people most concerned—the Armed Forces—studied this in depth and made recommendations. We talked to those people and questioned them at length. It seemed to us, in general, they are pretty well on the track, so there wasn't any point in us making specific recommendations.

But on these particular points the problem is a very difficult one, but we think it is soluble. We think that their recommendation for a so-called two-step pension, if you're familiar with it, would go a long ways toward solving it.

Obviously a military man isn't expected to work until 65, like a man in civilian life, and then go out and retire. It's an entirely different situation and needs a different approach.

But if you were to give a military man, particularly with millions of people involved now, a large pension—relatively large as to percentage of salary—at the age of 42, he goes out into civilian life with a pretty good pension. We can't afford that. The nation can't afford that.

For the next 40 years he should be encouraged to get a job without losing the pension he would otherwise get.

So this two-step pension, a little smaller pension while he is still in the working years and a larger pension when he is no longer in the working years, would solve both problems. It would encourage them to go out, so that you have a young group, and not penalizing them if they take another job, which you really want them to do—

Q—Even a Federal job?

A—Well, you have to tie the two together. On a Federal job, I think if you repeal the Dual Compensation Act without changing the pension plan, it would be too costly. I think that those two have to be looked at together and do need change.

Q—In the section on ROTC, you suggest that if the curriculum were changed to have more solid academic content, there would be more acceptance of ROTC on campus.

Doesn't that forget or avoid the point that perhaps much of the protest against ROTC is really politically motivated, and has nothing to do with the curriculum?

A—Well, it's some of each. We did not direct ourselves to the problems of the political motivation except to mention it, because, coming back to our original charter, it was not in the basic policy.

But we felt, in addition to the political motivation, there is a real feeling on the part of many young people that they are wasting their time in drill and that kind of thing.

So we think that a different group of people would enter the ROTC if it appealed to them as more than just a straight military operation—without, of course, downgrading the military content. That's what they are there for.

But we thought if you could build it up a little bit, get the people who are not politically opposed—you're not going to change them by doing it—might be more inclined to go into it if it had a broader content.

Q—Mr. Fitzhugh, in putting together this reorganization and knowing that the Administration wants to go to an all-volunteer force, if it's possible, did you tailor your recommendations in any way towards that goal?

A—I suppose a simple answer is yes, to this extent. I believe we said so in the final report. There were so many drafts. I wouldn't guarantee it in the last report. I know in one draft we said that, whether it is a volunteer army or a conscript army, in the interest of justice to the individual and in the interest of keeping good people in once you get them in, they should be paid fairly. And if this means higher pay, there should be higher pay even if they're dragged in by conscription. And you shouldn't have higher pay because they volunteer. If it's right, they should have higher pay.

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